

was *P. h. nigricans*. On February 4 in company with Mr. C. H. Rogers, another individual was met on the First Mountain between Westfield and Summit.

In every case the Labrador Chickadee was associated with larger numbers of the Black-cap Chickadee. The bird seen on January 7 was accompanied by three Tufted Titmice also. No form of *Penthestes hudsonicus* has ever before been recorded from New Jersey.—W. DEW. MILLER, Plainfield, N. J.

Notes from Madison, Wisconsin.—RED-THROATED LOON (*Gavia stellata*). On June 7, 1916, a loon was seen on Lake Mendota that at once attracted attention by its small size. The bird was not more than one hundred yards from shore and by a cautious approach I was able to study it carefully. Although in winter plumage, the character of the bill left no doubt but that it was of this species.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER (*Centurus carolinus*). A male was seen at frequent intervals in the immediate vicinity of my home from January 3 to May 20, 1916. Possibly the same bird was again noted from October 4 to October 8. Not noted during the summer months.

WESTERN MEADOWLARK (*Sturnella neglecta*). On April 13, 1916, a Western Meadowlark alighted on a fence a short distance away and sang for several minutes. The writer at one time spent several months in western Texas and adjoining regions where the thoroughly characteristic song of this species could be heard almost daily. The following quotation with the exception of (this) is taken verbatim from Kumlein and Hollister — 'Birds of Wisconsin.' "It is found regularly in Rock, Jefferson and Dane (this) counties, but only (?) in very late fall, November and even December, but not having as yet been noted in spring." It is probable that most observers will consider it uncommon at any season.

HARRIS'S SPARROW (*Zonotrichia querula*). One seen on May 11, 1916. — A. W. SHORGER, Madison, Wisc.

Notes from North Carolina.—The writers spent from December 30, 1916, to January 1, 1917, on and around Monkey Island, Currituck Sound, North Carolina, studying the winter bird-life of the region. Three observations are worthy of record.

REDPOLL (*Acanthis linaria* subsp.). Two observed on December 31, 1916, feeding on the beach opposite Monkey Island, in company with Ipswich and Savannah Sparrows. They were so tame as to permit an approach within ten feet. One was heard in the same place the next day. Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson informs us this is the second record for the State. As we had no means of collecting a specimen, it is impossible to state definitely to which subspecies the birds belonged. They were noticeably smaller than the Sparrows with which they were associated, and the presumptive evidence is of course strongly in favor of their being straight *linaria*.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER (*Vermivora celata celata*). A single bird was very satisfactorily observed December 31, on Monkey Island in a grove of live oaks, by Johnson and Griscom. Readers of 'The Auk' may recall that Nichols and Griscom collected a specimen in the same locality January 3, 1915. Although this is only the fourth record for the State, the conditions on these outer islands are so similar to those obtaining farther south where the species is known to be a regular winter resident, that we should not be surprised to find it of regular occurrence in North Carolina. (See Wright, H. W., Auk, January, 1917.) It should be borne in mind that no other eastern warbler known to us is so inconspicuous and so easily overlooked.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Polioptila caerulea caerulea*). A single bird of this species was seen on Monkey Island on December 30, and heard December 31, entirely normal and active. Mr. Pearson kindly informs us that this is the first winter record for the State. As with the Orange-crowned Warbler, however, we should not be surprised to have it recorded more frequently in winter along the coast should the number of competent observers increase. Barring a specimen observed by Mr. Horace W. Wright in Boston on December 3, 1910, which may be regarded as purely casual, this is the most northern winter record known to the writers.—J. M. JOHNSON, J. T. NICHOLS and LUDLOW GRISCOM, *New York City*.

Acknowledgment.—In our description of a new subspecies of the Western Meadowlark, *S. n. confluenta*, which appeared in the January, 1917, number of 'The Auk', we inadvertently omitted to make acknowledgment to Mr. D. E. Brown of Seattle, for the loan by him of certain specimens that were used in connection with the preparation of the paper, and we, therefore, herewith wish to express to him our sincere thanks for his courtesy in this respect.—S. F. RATHBUN, *Seattle, Wash.*